

lowing: 1. The law is one of progress—a go ahead affair excelsior may be read on its banner:—The repeal looks to the dark ages so to speak—is taking a step backward. 2. The law is a wholesome stimulus to toil.—The repeal is a kind of premium on indolence. 3. The law recognizes the authority of Him who bids every man "incline his ear unto wisdom, and apply his heart to search for her, as for hid treasures."—The repeal is a virtual return to the condition of know nothing, and care for nothing but the flesh. 4. The law stimulates parents to send their children to school early, that they may be thoroughly educated while young;—it helps teachers in their arduous and thankless task: The repeal has the opposite tendency would shut up every school house in the land and writes on its door—"To let." 5. The law is a friend to morality and religion inasmuch as it requires every child in the land to qualify himself for the searching of the Scriptures, and thus obeying an imperative command of their author:—Repeal is an enemy to both, as it allows children to grow up in indolence and ignorance thus strengthening their exposure to the danger of falling into sin and being utterly ruined. Such are my views of the character and influence of the law under consideration, and I earnestly desire its re-enactment.

2. I suggest that a portion of the Government funds, raised for the support of schools—a fund which I hope will be increased—be given out in premiums to those youths and children who excel in their several studies. I would have two or three small premiums for each school in the kingdom. Let them be in the shape of books extra bound, or maps, or silver pencils, gold pens, or medals. I am fully of the opinion that the bestowal of such premiums upon the deserving, would be good economy—would tend to advance the cause of education amongst us. It would show that the heart of the Government is fully set upon the subject of education—that Chiefs and influential persons are willing to make sacrifices, if they may turn from the nation the reproach of ignorance. Let it be tried.

3. A single further suggestion and I have done. One cause of the low state of education at the islands is found in the want of funds to pay teachers, build school houses, &c. Teachers will not work on the same terms as formerly. They cannot afford to do so. It costs them twice the amount to procure the means of living that it did twenty years ago. Their wages must of course be increased. This increase will necessarily soon exhaust the funds appropriated to the cause of education. How these funds are to be replenished I am not able to say. But I do say that there is no necessity nor propriety in employing governmental property to build school houses. Let not a single dollar I would say, be employed for this purpose. Let each district be enjoined to see to it that a good, substantial native school house be erected by those who now sustain schools. Why can there not be something like a competition between contiguous districts created on the questions "who shall erect the best school house?" and keep it in the best state of repair? Let the people build their own school houses, and keep them in order, and a large sum would annually be saved to the government and saved without a particle of loss to themselves. It becomes all to practice economy, and I believe the people many of them at least are willing to do so. One of my people suggested to me the propriety of relieving the funds of the government from this unnecessary burden. Let the experiment be tried at once as the treasury is low and there is danger that schools must be suspended awhile—a thing exceedingly to be deprecated. Maui, May 21, 1851. AGRICULTUS.

THE INTRODUCTION of the small pox into America, first occurred in 1517, twenty-five years after its discovery by Columbus. The scenes of desolation which followed beggars all description, and the heart sickens at the very reflection. It is stated upon the authority of the Spanish historians, that in a very short time after the infection reached Mexico, three millions and a half of people were destroyed by it in that kingdom alone. Robertson in his history of America, says that the emperor, the brother and successor of the brave but unfortunate Montezuma, was among its victims. In Arabia and Egypt it spread rapidly during the period when Mahomet was leading forth the wandering tribes of Arabia against the neighboring nations, and the successes of the Saracen army in Spain and Italy during the eighth century, effected its dissemination throughout Europe. We read that on several occasions a pestilence of fire raged, the body dissolving away as if burned, with an intolerable fetor of the putrid flesh. It reached England about the commencement of the 10th century and the alarm it occasioned is inferred from a curious Anglo-Saxon manuscript written at that period and now preserved in the British Museum containing an exorcism against it.

LIVERPOOL.—The Docks of Liverpool are estimated in round numbers to have cost 6,035,000, sterling, exclusive of interest upon borrowed money, of which upwards of 4,300,000, is still owing. With interest paid, the cost of the docks to the present time would amount to 13,537,000. The accommodation is still insufficient, and the consent of Parliament has been obtained for the construction of another dock.

WHITE ZINC PAINT.—The Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, in Paris, has granted a medal of gold, worth 3,000 francs, to M. Leclaire, for his substitution of white oxide of zinc for white lead. In 1828 not less than 3,142 persons entered the Paris hospitals, attacked by diseases originating in the use of lead; of these, 1,896 persons worked at white lead or minimum; 713 painters; 69 grinders of colors; and 10 preparers of visiting cards with porcelain surface. Since 1846, no person has been attacked, in M. Leclaire's establishment; nor is there any further danger, the sanitary qualities of zinc rendering all further danger of cholera or dysentery an end.

THE MOON DAGUERREOTYPED.—Mr. J. L. Whipple, the distinguished daguerrotypist, has succeeded, with the aid of Mr. Bond, the Cambridge astronomer, in taking views of the surface of the moon, as it appears through the great telescope at the observatory. We have seen two daguerrotypes representing the moon on Monday and Thursday nights. The mountains and valleys of the moon are very distinctly defined, on the plate, and it is believed that, by the aid of these representations, taken at different phases of the moon, their height and depth may be determined. The importance of these experiments will be duly appreciated by the Astronomer.—Boston Journal.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, JUNE 14, 1851.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We are in receipt of New-York mail of the 11th of April, by which our correspondence to that date, and through the New-York papers, Liverpool dates to March 29th, London to the 29th, and Paris, to the 27th, have come to hand.

The European news of this mail we find best summed up by the London correspondent of the New-York Herald, under date of March 28th, as follows:—

The debate in the House of Commons, on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption bill has at length been brought to a close, with a majority in favor of the second reading, much greater than the most sanguine of its supporters had expected. On Tuesday night, or rather on Wednesday morning, the House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the second reading . . . 435

Against it . . . 98

Majority . . . 343

The bill was accordingly read a second time; it now goes into committee, and has then to pass through the Lords, where it will be opposed by Lord Stanley and party.

This great majority may be regarded as the expression of the public feeling on an attempt of a foreign prince to usurp prerogatives that do not belong to him, rather than a proof of confidence in the acts of the present ministry, or in Lord John Russell's administration. The popularity he acquired by the Durham letter soon vanished, when it was found that he endeavored to retract from the opinions so strongly expressed in that epistle. He is not unhappily styled—"The boy who wrote 'no popery' on Cardinal Wiseman's shutter, and then ran away."

By an analysis of the division, you will at once perceive that the small minority of ninety-five contains an important list of names:—Sir James Graham, Cardwell, Sidney Herbert, Gladstone, Lord Castlereagh, Hobhouse, Hope, Hume, Palmer, Frederick Peel, Hon. G. Smythe, and of course, John O'Connell and the Irish members. The Cobden-Bright party abstained from voting.

A bill to authorize any two magistrates to visit a Roman Catholic establishment in England, whenever they may think it advisable to see that no persons are confined in such establishments against their will, will pass both Houses. In the House of Lords last night, Lord Lyndhurst called the attention of the government to the number of foreigners now in London, who, under the protection of the English government, violated the hospitality thus afforded to them, by making England the focus of revolutionary intrigues against other governments. He suggested the adoption of some such measure as the alien act of 1848. Earl Grey admitted that the matter was an important one, but was of the opinion that nothing but overruling necessity would justify such a measure. This matter will be brought forward again.

In France, the transition ministry of Louis Napoleon continues in office; he has endeavored to form a responsible ministry, but has not succeeded. By a well informed person who has just returned from Paris, and who has had occasion to speak with the leading politicians of France, I am told that in 1852 some great change will take place in the system of government in France. He is of the opinion that Louis Napoleon will not remain in power beyond that period. I give this as the opinion of a man of acknowledged judgment in affairs of State policy.

Meantime, a discussion commences this very evening in the French Assembly, of no small importance as regards the interests of Louis Napoleon. The question has been mooted whether the electoral law of 31st May, passed by the Assembly, and which put an end to universal suffrage, is not applicable to the election of the President of the Republic. If it is decided, it will deprive Louis Napoleon of a great number, say one third, of the six million votes he received on his first election. The debate will, under all circumstances, throw some light upon the intentions of the Assembly.

The affairs of Germany continue in the same unsettled state. The reports in the Paris "Debats," that General Radowicz once more guided the councils of the King of Prussia, are devoid of foundation; the assertion however, that France has protested in very energetic language against the admission of all the provinces of Austria into the Germanic confederation, is perfectly true. The Vienna journals declare that France has nothing whatever to do in a purely German question. The Emperor of Austria has gone to Trieste, to inspect the Austrian fleet. He meets there with King Orto, of Greece, who is returning to his kingdom, after endeavoring to settle the succession in favor of his younger brother, Prince Adalbert of Bavaria. The Austrian army in Italy has been greatly increased. A military (Austrian) cordon has been established from Sesto Calende to Granello, and Radetzki has given orders to fire upon all persons who do not reply to the third challenge of an Austrian sentry, and throw away any weapon of defence they may have about them. The Austrian outposts are at no great distance from Rome.

Our advices from Lisbon are of 19th March, from Madrid of the 23d March, but there is nothing of interest. In Spain, the question of the debt is still before the Cortes. The Cambria and Europa have both arrived at Liverpool; but the most remarkable arrival is that of the American clipper Typhoon, She sailed from Portsmouth New Hampshire, United States, for Liverpool, and completed the passage in less than fourteen days from port to port, the fastest sailing trip on record.

The arrivals for the exhibitions pour in. The London journals are so full of the account of the proceedings, that I refer you to their columns. The influence has been prevailing to some extent, owing to the heavy rains of last week, but the sun is making a hard attempt to shine to-day. The entire copyright of the works of Sir Walter Scott, comprising the novels, poetry, prose writings, as well as the life of Sir Walter, by Lockhart, with the steel plates, wood-cuts, and stereotype plates belonging thereto, was yesterday offered for sale at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, by Mr. Hodgson, on account of the trustees of the late Mr. Robert Cadell. The conditions of sale stipulated that the purchaser of the above should take the remaining stock in the hands of the publishers, at the sum of £10,000, or at a price to be determined upon by referees. It was stated by the auctioneer, that the sale of the "Waverley Novels" during the last two years, had amounted to 71,000 volumes. The bidding commenced at £6,000, and advanced to £14,500; and the property was eventually bought in by the trustees. The sale was attended by the leading men in the trade.

The correspondence which we have received from Southampton, refers to the grand doings at that place, in consequence of the arrival of the American frigate St. Lawrence, with contributions from the United States to the great Industrial Exhibition in London. The reception of this ship of war was in every way most enthusiastic. Her arrival upon so interesting a mission, was considered more in the light of a national and historical event than that of the visit of a mere ship of war to the port. We observe that the London Times has chronicled the occurrence and the festivities connected therewith in its most prominent columns, and the London News publishes several very beautiful views of the entrance of the St. Lawrence into Southampton Dock, and of the exchange of salutes, which took place between the vessel and the town battery, when she neared her anchoring place in Southampton water.

When the Washington left Southampton the St. Lawrence had completed discharging her freight, and had left the dock, to take up a position in her old anchorage, opposite the ancient and picturesque ruins of Netley Abbey. The commander-in-chief of the Portsmouth (Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen Capel) sent one of the government steamers to assist the frigate out of dock, during the heavy equinoctial gales which were blowing. Every attention which could possibly be lavished on the captain and officers of the St. Lawrence was paid by the naval authorities, and a complete ovation had in fact awaited the arrival of this magnificent vessel upon her mission of amity and peace.

In addition to the above, we have been favored with the perusal of the private correspondence of a gentleman in this city, from which we make the following extract.

From a letter from one of the most cautious and farseeing merchants in London, March 15.

"It appears to me very certain that Honolulu will be the entrepot for the supply of all the coast of North America, if your government will encourage it, by granting the proper facilities necessary for an entrepot."

"I am about to contribute a trifling help towards the scientific improvement of the country by sending out the numbers of a library for your Agricultural Society, of which they have done me the honor to nominate me a corresponding member; and it is possible that this may bring me into more frequent communication with that part of the world. If I can be of any service to the King, his Ministers or his subjects my best services are at your disposal."

We also copy the following letter of the same date.

"British Hotel, Cockspur St., March 15, '51."

My dear— Since my last to you, an effort has been made to continue Lord John's ministry, but it cannot last. The leader has got frightened, and being unable to get rid of the Grey's, I believe he is desirous of going out, and breaking the great whig party up. The administration, you have seen, came into office exactly as before, without any additional talent or character. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is afraid to encounter the laughter that his budget causes in the House, and he is not prepared with a better, so that all the financial questions are postponed. Ministers, since their reinstatement, have been in the minority on an important question, and they will be defeated upon the Ecclesiastical Title Bill, as Lord John's folly has, with an idea of conciliating a few Irish members, now brought it in, agreeing to drop the important clauses, by which it would be a complete nullity; however, there is little doubt but that a stronger measure than Lord John's original bill was, will be carried through both Houses. The Irish members only hully, and despise him for his concessions, and even his own friends are loud in exclamations against him, for backing out of the clamor he himself raised. The Grey's, it is well known, would as soon have Cardinal Wiseman as Sumner for Archbishop. It must all end in a dissolution of Parliament, at the end of the present session, and then it is thought the conservatives will join with some of the Peel party, and have a commanding majority in the House, sufficient to render harmless the annoying efforts of the Irish members.

You will see in the paper I send you, Sir Robert Peel's maiden speech, on Papal aggression. During all the crisis, as it is termed, the funds have fluctuated but very triflingly.

It is thought that if the motion of censure upon the Ceylon question, fixed for the 20th, is carried, against the government, that Lord John has made up his mind to retire, whether they can find a successor or not.

Business is flourishing, and the people seem as well to do as ever, so that I don't know which is right, free-trade or protection. But I should like to see a firm hand at the helm of state, and that I think we must look for in the conservative ranks."

By reference to the intelligence under date of the 24th, two weeks later than this letter, it will be seen that Lord John was still in office, and that his bill had been sustained in the House of Commons by a majority of 343.

ATLANTIC STATES.

Great excitement has again existed in Boston, in consequence of the arrest of another fugitive slave, and open resistance to the execution of the law had been advocated by certain persons, of the more reckless sort. The result, however, will be, a thorough testing of the constitutionality of the law, which will set the matter at rest. At the latest advices order had been restored, and the law had been executed.

We extract from our files such items as we have room for this week, which will be found below.

(From the New York Courier and Enquirer.)

The correspondent of the Christian Times, in a letter dated Genoa, March 13th, 1851, speaks in the following commendatory terms of the efforts of our Minister at Rome, in favor of religious liberty:—

"You may well suppose that our anxieties, as to the progress of events, in England, during the late crisis have not been small. In our anxieties we have had some consolation from the manner in which the interests of religious liberty have been sustained at Rome, by the Minister of the United States. An edition of the New Testament was printed at Rome, during the short time in which the press was free; but as it was not practicable to get it into circulation before the restoration of the Pope, it was lodged, for protection, with the Consul of the United States, and has remained there until very lately, when the authorities insisted on their legal right to seize it, and to conduct it to their own store."

We know, of certainty, that Mr. Cass, the American Minister, took very great pains to obtain permission that it might be sent out of the country, and that he used every plea which the dignity of his position permitted, to prevent its being surrendered; but the law was plainly against him, and he could not, even in the interest of right, insist on its infringement. He however did not yield at discretion, but by earnest representation and remonstrance, has induced the authorities of Papal Rome to agree to pay the cost price, or nearly so, of the books seized. This lightens the loss of the British and Foreign Bible Society considerably; but more pecuniary loss is the smallest part of the matter; it carries with it other reflections:—Would the Court of Rome yield if it had not some inward misgivings? It has never done so; it knows full well that the day cannot be long deferred, when the mind of Italy will ask, why the blessed precepts of our divine master, delivered in popular teaching to the multitudes in Judea, should now be forbidden (by him who styles himself "Vicar of Christ") to be read and studied by the multitudes of Rome?—Why the Epistles of Peter to the Catholic Church should not now be read by the members of a Church assuming the exclusive right to the term Catholic, and said to be under the guidance of the successor of Saint Peter? In fact wherever it dare show itself, such questions are put; the newspapers of Pied-

mont are full of such discussions, and they show the appetite of the public mind.

So far, then, these matters are satisfactory; but, besides, they show that Rome may be induced to yield sometimes, and under certain pressure; and it may be safe to say that Rome would not much like a dispute, even upon paper, with the United States; and that the publicity lately given to the correspondence between Mr. Webster and the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, has not tended to smooth the dislike which Rome has to public discussion of any sort. On our side discussion is most profitable; our principles are those of light; we wish them to be examined, scrutinized, passed through the crucible of intelligent reasoning, and, above all, brought under the test of the written word of God. All this Rome shuns; and she wishes, therefore, to yield so far as to blink the question.

"JOHN PACKENHAM, Capt. R.N."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Case of Baker vs. Manufacturers' Insurance Company.—This case involved a principle of much interest, in which nearly all the dry goods importers, as well as nearly all of the Boston insurance companies, were immediately interested, and has been in suit about five years. Baker's claim was, in this particular suit, for about \$9000, viz.: for damage of goods on board ship Moselle, from Havre to Boston, after a long winter passage of about 100 days: of this amount, \$1300 was proved to have been from sea water, and about \$1700 from mould, spots, &c., arising from change of climate, sweat of the hold, and like causes, acting on the peculiar colors and dyes which enter into the fabrics of ribbons, gloves, laces, silks, &c.—The defendants offered to pay, without a suit, the damage by sea water, but denied their liability to the claim arising from the other causes. The plaintiff insisted that the long passage was a peril insured against, and that all damages arising from such long passage were covered by his policy.—At each stage of this trial the Jury and the Court has decided.—That Baker was not entitled to recover damages for mould, spots, &c., arising from humidity of the hold and long passage; and the final judgment, against the defendants was only for that sum which they originally agreed to pay without a suit. This was a test suit, many other cases depending upon its result.—Boston Journal.

THE BEST SAILING ON RECORD.—We see that the late voyage of the clipper ship Typhoon, from Portsmouth, N.H. to Liverpool, in 134 days, is noticed, by some of the papers, as eclipsing all other ships, across the Atlantic. The packet ship Southampton, Capt. E. E. Morgan, of the N. York and London Line, however, still takes the lead, and cannot be easily beaten. On her outward passage, in June, 1850, she made the distance from this port to Falmouth, England—about 300 miles farther than the course of the Typhoon—in thirteen days and eleven hours! It should be remembered, too, that the Typhoon went out in ballast, while the Southampton had a large freight, drawing 194 feet of water. The former vessel, on her last day, made 346 miles; the Southampton, the unprecedented distance of 385 miles!

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.—From Valparaiso papers of the 9th April, we learn that an earthquake of unusual severity occurred on the morning of the 2d of that month. This is represented as the most severe shock that has been experienced since 1822, when Valparaiso was almost totally destroyed.

The damage done to buildings and other property in Valparaiso is estimated at a million of dollars, and subsequent damage by the rains, at half a million more. Many houses were thrown down, and others greatly injured. The public buildings which have sustained the greatest injury, are the Aduana, the churches Merced and Matriz, the cartel of the National Guard, the Hospital, the temple Saint Domingo, the Mint, the residence of President Bulnes, the Cathedral, the Temple of San Francisco, and the Court house.

Two lives were lost in Valparaiso, and one in Santiago, and many persons, in both cities, were injured by falling houses, tiles, &c.

The damage done in Santiago was similar to that in Valparaiso, with the exception that there being a larger number of public buildings in the capital, the pecuniary loss must be severe. Casa Blanca as well as Quilota have suffered severely, and in some parts in the latter places, as well as the capital, the ground has opened and thrown out a quantity of hot water.

From the south, Concepcion, Talcahuano, and other places, no intelligence had been received, but it was believed, from the irregular course of the motion, that the effects had not been severe.

The duration of the shock was 15 seconds, prolonged by less violent after shocks to two minutes, but during that brief period several hundred dwellings were destroyed, and a great number of persons left homeless. Had the violence of the first shock continued ten or fifteen seconds longer, it is believed that the greater part of the city would have been left in ruins. Slighter shocks continued to be felt at short intervals for several days, and even up to the moment of writing the account on the 7th, a severe motion of the earth made the inhabitants rush out of their houses.

THE EXPORTS FROM CHILE during the year 1850, amounted to the gross sum

of \$12,526,269

and the imports, - - - 11,739,193

The prominent item of export are the following.

Silver in ingots and bars, \$9,959,253

Gold dust and gold coin, 732,899

Copper, in bars, ores and sheets, 3,088,467

Flour, wheat and bread, and barley, 2,645,744

Beans, hides, wool and timber, 497,636

The imports in the year 1849, amounted to \$10,722,840, showing an increase of \$1,065,353, in 1850. The exports show an increase over 1850, of \$1,822,822.

SOME of the finest oil paintings we have ever seen in Honolulu, are now to be found at the studio of Mr. Avorberg, in King st., opposite the Main Hotel. An hour can be pleasantly spent there, in inspecting the collection of Mr. A., who takes pleasure in exhibiting his collection, and whom we commend to the notice of the lovers of the fine arts in this city. Some of his original landscapes are beautiful paintings, will bear the closest inspection, and are really splendid productions. His copies, also, are well executed transcripts of the life-like conception of the old masters, who are held in high repute in Europe, and are rarely to be found in this part of the world. Call and see for yourselves.

OUR thanks are again due to B. F. Snow, Esq. of this city, to Burgess, Gilbert & Still, and the Postmaster of San Francisco, for papers and periodicals of late date from various parts of the world. Also to Dodge & Co.'s Express for the same favors. And last not to Gregory's Express for dates eight days later than by mail from New York and New Orleans. We have received by them papers to the 19th—52 days from New York.

HAWAIIAN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF NOBLES.

THE HOUSE has been occupied, during the week, on several Bills, sent up from the Lower House, the most important of which, is that on Prisons; which will require a large amount of money, and great labor and skill for its execution; but, when carried into effect, will do more good to the nation, than perhaps any other bill of the session. The prisons of the Islands are a standing reproach, as well as a source of great moral evils, and do much to render the laws of no effect.

The several Acts relating to the Revenue laws, abolishing stamps, in certain cases; appointing Agents to sell Government Lands, and other miscellaneous matters, were discussed with much interest, and occupied the House during the week: but the Acts are so well drawn, and so manifestly called for, by the necessities of the nation, that but little difference of opinion has been expressed, in regard to them. These Acts have not, however, passed to the third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 7. On motion of Mr. Parsons, a resolution was passed to the effect that no license to retail spirituous liquors should be granted by the Government at any place except Honolulu.

Mr. Kaauwai from the Committee on Agriculture reported a Bill to assist the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society. Read a first time. This bill provides for a conditional annual grant of five hundred dollars to aid the above society in the granting of premiums for the encouragement of agriculture.

Mr. Kaauwai also reported a Bill to provide for the appointment of agents to sell government lands to natives. Read a first time.

Mr. Robertson from the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, reported a Bill to provide for the construction of a cart road from Kawaihae to Eleio in Hamakua, Hawaii. Read a first time.

Mr. Robertson also reported a bill to empower the Secretary of the Land Commission to sue for unpaid costs. Read a first time.

Mr. Robertson also presented a Bill to provide for the education of children of foreign birth and foreign extraction. Read a first time.

The Bill to extend the jurisdiction of District and Police Justices to cases of breaches of the revenue and license laws was read a third time and passed.

Dr. Rooke from a Select Committee, presented a Report from the Harbor Master and Pilot of Honolulu, recommending the erection of a light house and telegraph on Diamond Hill, the laying down of additional buoys in the channel, and the employment of a dredging machine in the Harbor of Honolulu. Referred.

Mr. Robertson presented the following resolution in regard to closing certain ports of entry:—

Resolved, That the ports of Kealahou and Waimea shall not be closed this year, and the further consideration of the subject of closing said ports shall be postponed until the next meeting of the Legislature. Carried by a vote of nineteen to three. (The member from Lahaina being absent.)

Mr. Rhodes presented a resolution to the effect that the House request the Minister of Foreign Relations to furnish them with all the information in his possession in regard to a project said to have been entertained by some of His Majesty's Ministers to annex these islands to the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rhodes proposed to refer to Select Committee, the ten demands made by France on His Majesty's Government. After discussion the subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7 o'clock.

A Bill relating to prisons reported by Mr. Robertson from the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, was read a first time.

This Bill provides for the construction of prisons on the several islands, and a State Prison; it also contains an entire system of prison discipline and regulation.

The Bill to regulate Guardians and Wards was read a first time.

June 9. Mr. Robertson presented a petition signed by 441 of the people of Honolulu praying that the duty on spirituous liquors may not be reduced, and that certain alterations might be made in the law of divorce. The latter clause was referred.

Kealahou presented a petition from a number of the people of Hawaii, at present residing at Honolulu, against closing any of the ports of entry.

Mr. Parsons took occasion to remark that he had been informed of the passage of a resolution by the House, on Saturday, while he was absent, to the effect that no port of entry shall be closed this year. He said, in presenting this resolution to the House during his absence, the mover of it had taken an unfair advantage, and characterized it as contrary to the Rules of the House, and Parliamentary usage, "mean and dastardly."

Mr. Robertson, "Mr. Speaker, I claim the protection of this House against the application of any such epithets to me or to my conduct on this floor. I am here to do my duty. The resolution in question was prepared by me two days previous to that on which it was passed by a very large majority, and the Member for Lahaina was aware of my intention to offer it.—When the Speaker called for resolutions on Saturday I presented it, and in doing so, I did not infringe the rules of this House, or of Parliamentary usage. I was not bound to wait until the honorable member from Lahaina should choose to attend. No sir, it was his duty to be here. Again, I object to the language used by the gentleman, and will not allow such language to be applied to me by any man under heaven."

Mr. Parsons denied that he was aware of the resolution being prepared, previous to its passage. He had never heard of it.

Mr. Funk moved that the House pass a vote of censure on Mr. Parsons, for the language he had made use of. Passed. Mr. Parsons said he bowed with all due deference to the decision of the House.

The Manifest Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Dr. Rooke's Bill to tax landed property for the support of roads, was read a second time, and after considerable discussion, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

The Bill to abolish the use of Stamps, in cer-

tain cases, was read a third time, and passed. Several other bills were read a second time, and ordered for commitment.

June 10.—On motion of Mr. Rhodes, a resolution was passed, to request the Minister of Finance to furnish the House with a statement of the Salaries, &c., of all Government Officers, since the organization.

Dr. Rooke, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, in regard to the demands of France, that they were unable to express their opinion on the demands, as they could not yet obtain the correspondence which had passed between the Agents of the two Governments. The Report was received, and laid on the Table.

Mr. Parsons, from the Committee of Finance, reported a Bill to abolish the Tax on Cats, and to make certain regulations with regard to Dogs. Mr. Parsons also reported the General Appropriation Bill for the Current Year. Read a first time.

Mr. Gulick from the Committee on Education made a report in regard to schools. In reference to the complaint of France, of partiality to Protestants in the management of schools, the Committee reported that no such complaint had been made by any Hawaiian subject either to the Minister of Public Instruction, or to the Legislature, or to the Committee. Also, that the management of the schools being a part of the internal government of the country, they could not for a moment recognize the right of France to interfere in the matter. The report also stated that during the past year, a greater amount of the school funds had been appropriated to Catholic than to Protestant schools in proportion to their number. The Committee recommended the passage of an act to provide for the election of a school committee in each district. The report was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Rhodes gave notice that on Friday he would call the attention of the House to certain complaints from Catholic schools.

Mr. Funk presented a Bill to amend the Law relating to extortion. Read a first time.

The Bill to empower the Secretary of the Board of Land Commissioners to sue for unpaid costs, was read a third time, and passed.

The Law relating to Auctioneers, passed by the King and Council, in December, 1849, was approved of by the House.

EVENING SESSION.

The Prisons Bill was read a third time, and passed, after some discussion.

Mr. Ukeke moved the postponement of the Bill, until next year; but the motion was lost without a division.

IMPORTS OF OIL AND BONE into the United States, from January 1, to April 7, 1851:—Sperm, 23,732 blks.; Whale, 156,735 lbs., Bone, 1,645,300 lbs.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.—April 7, 1851.—Sperm.—There is no change in the market, which remains firm, with a good demand. The sales, since our last, include parcels amounting to 1,900 bls. at \$1.25 per gal.

Whale.—Also continues in good demand, and prices are fully maintained. We notice sales of cargoes of 2700 bls. N. W. Coast, reported at 404 cts.,